

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 09-285046

(43)Date of publication of application : 31.10.1997

(51)Int.Cl.

H02K 1/20
H02K 3/24
H02K 5/24
H02K 9/08

(21)Application number : 08-085137

(71)Applicant : TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing : 08.04.1996

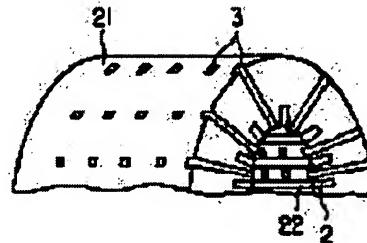
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(54) DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE AND ITS STATOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the length of a stator core in its axial direction by a method wherein ventilation paths by which the stator core and the rotor of a dynamo-electric machine are cooled are so provided in the stator core as to penetrate the stator core from its inner side teeth part to its outer part.

SOLUTION: A rotor is inserted into the inside of the cylindrical stator core 21 of the dynamo-electric machine so as to rotate freely. A large number of ventilation holes 3 which are ventilation paths necessary for cooling the stator core 21 and rotor of the dynamo-electric machine are so provided in the stator core 21 as to penetrate the stator core 21 from its inner side teeth part to its outer part. Slots 22 which are trenches whose depth directions are the radial directions of the stator core 21 and whose longitudinal directions are the rotary shaft direction of the rotor are provided in the cylindrical inside surface of the stator core 21. A plurality of the slots 22 are provided in the rotating direction of the rotor and stator coils 2 are provided in the respective slots 22. With this constitution, the stator core 21 is not divided by the ventilation holes and necessary flux can be obtained efficiently and the axial direction length of the dynamo-electric machine is shortened.



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[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the dynamo-electric machine improved about a dynamo-electric machine and its stator especially the cooling system of a steam turbine generator, or a stator coil immobilization system, and its stator.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although a dynamo-electric machine is used in a motor, a generator, etc., especially in the large-sized dynamo-electric machine used for a steam turbine generator etc., temperature, such as a stator winding, a stator core, and a rotator, rises by electric loss and the mechanical loss.

[0003] Moreover, the temperature rise of an iron core edge is remarkable especially in a stator. In order to cool these temperature rise sections in a dynamo-electric machine, generator inside-of-a-plane gas was circulated by the fan who attached in the rotator, and it has cooled with the syngas cooler. With reference to drawing 2 and drawing 3, the cooling system of the conventional dynamo-electric machine is explained below.

[0004] Drawing 3 is the dynamo-electric machine sectional view showing the example of the cooling system of the conventional dynamo-electric machine. Drawing 4 is the stator cross-section perspective view showing the example of the cooling system of the conventional dynamo-electric machine. As shown in drawing 3, coolant gas inside the plane is fed by the fan 13 at the stator edge, after being cooled by the syngas cooler 11. This fed coolant gas is divided into the gas g1 sent to the appearance side of stator-core regions of back, i.e., a stator core, the gas g2 sent to a stator-core edge, the gas g3 sent to a rotator edge, and the gas g4 sent to the gas opening between a rotator and a stator.

[0005] Among these, the gas g1 sent to the appearance side of the stator-core regions of back 1, i.e., a stator core, is sent to the gas opening 7 through a ventilating hole 4 behind [iron core] a stator inhalation-of-air section.

[0006] Then, in the type whose cooling system of a rotator incorporates gas inside a rotator from a rotator front face, it is further sent to the interior of a rotator, and a rotator is also cooled, and it is again sent to the gas opening 7, is sent to the iron core regions of back of a stator exhaust air section through an air duct 4, and returns through ** 12 of the after that style to a syngas cooler 11.

[0007] Thus, the air duct 4 has played the role important for cooling ventilation path formation of a center section and the core section of a rotator 5 of the stator core 1 of a dynamo-electric machine. Conventionally, as an approach of forming this air duct 4, as shown in drawing 4, the layer-built iron core was made into shaft orientations in the rate, and it was carrying out by inserting the piece 14 of spacing in between so that it might be indicated by JP,61-11064,B, for example.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Considering cooling of the whole dynamo-electric machine, such an air duct 4 is required at intervals of predetermined. However, magnetic flux does not pass by cooling system of the conventional dynamo-electric machine as shown in drawing 4 along the part of the

air duct 4 of a stator core 1.

[0009] Therefore, when thought from the field of securing magnetic flux required for a dynamo-electric machine, the air duct 4 was useless space, and since there was an air duct 4, it needed to lengthen the shaft-orientations die length of the whole stator. Moreover, since the temperature rise of an edge was the largest as described above, it was not necessarily able to be said as the efficient cooling approach, considering the viewpoint of cooling only about a stator core 1.

[0010] On the other hand, when making the stator coil 2 fix to a stator core 1, in order to secure sufficient heat transfer between immobilization of the stator coil 2, the stator coil 2, and a stator core 1, between both is stuck and there is a request of wanting to make it fully fixing.

[0011] It is possible then, to pour in the matter of the shape of a liquid like resin between the stator coil 2 and a stator core 1, to make it solidify with heat etc. behind, and to fix the stator coil 2 in a stator core 1.

[0012] However, since the liquid-like matter flowed out of the part of the air duct 4 of a stator core 1 in the conventional dynamo-electric machine, use of such matter was impossible. Therefore, the stator coil 2 was dedicated to the stator core 1, and, in the case of the dynamo-electric machine, especially the large-sized steam turbine generator, the approach like drawing 5 was conventionally common as an approach of fixing.

[0013] Drawing 5 is the stator sectional view showing the conventional example. In this drawing, the stator coil 2 has the composition that the perimeter of the conductive matter, for example, copper, was covered with the insulating material, and the stator coil 2 is dedicated in the slot of a stator core 1.

[0014] the electromagnetism of the stator coil 2 -- to vibration, it has structure which suppresses with the ripple spring 15 about vibration of the cross direction of a slot, and is suppressed with the stator wedge 17 about vibration of the depth direction of a slot.

[0015] however -- even if it is the case of this structure -- a case -- comparing -- electromagnetism -- there was a trouble that oscillating depressor effect was inadequate and the stator coil 2 of a part with which the ripple spring 15 is inserted, and heat conduction between stator cores 1 worsened.

[0016] This invention was made in consideration of such the actual condition, and the 1st purpose is in offering the dynamo-electric machine which can shorten the shaft-orientations die length of the whole stator by acquiring magnetic flux efficiently, and its stator, securing cooling required for a dynamo-electric machine.

[0017] Moreover, the 2nd purpose is to offer the dynamo-electric machine which can raise the oscillating depressor effect of a stator coil, and can raise the thermal conductivity for stator coil cooling, securing cooling required for a dynamo-electric machine.

[0018]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The main point of this invention advocates the dynamo-electric machine which constituted the following stator cooling ventilation flues. That is, it constitutes by forming the ventilating hole 3 which penetrates the ventilation flue of the stator core 1 required as shown in drawing 1, in order to cool the stator core 1 and rotator 5 of a dynamo-electric machine from the bore side teeth section of a stator core 1 to the regions of back of a stator core 1. Since it becomes unnecessary to prepare an air duct like the former by considering as such a configuration, the pulse duty factor within the stator of a stator core 1 can shorten the shaft-orientations die length of increase and a stator core 1.

[0019] Furthermore, it becomes possible by considering a ventilation path as the above configurations to take the configuration which pours in resin etc. into the slot of a stator core 1, without using the ripple spring 15 like drawing 4 as an approach of dedicating the stator coil 2 to a stator core 1, and fixing. By considering as such a configuration, the thermal conductivity for the oscillating depressor effect of the stator coil 2 and cooling can be raised.

[0020] Moreover, solution of the above-mentioned technical problem is realized by the technical thought target with the following solution means. First, in the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator assembly which includes a stator core in airtight casing with which invention corresponding to claim 1 enclosed coolant gas has been arranged, a stator core is a dynamo-electric machine arranged without

having had the cooling path which more than one are prepared [path] in shaft orientations, and circulates said coolant gas to radial respectively, and the slot of the shaft orientations which dedicate a conductor to the bore side, and being connected with a cooling path fang furrow. In the dynamo-electric machine which has the cooling path which the stator assembly including a stator core is arranged [path] in airtight casing which enclosed coolant gas, and two or more stator cores are established [path] in shaft orientations, and circulates said coolant gas to radial respectively, and the slot of the shaft orientations which dedicate a conductor to the bore side, it is the dynamo-electric machine arranged without being connected with a cooling path fang furrow.

[0021] Moreover, invention corresponding to claim 2 is a dynamo-electric machine which is made to solidify the liquid which hardens with heat the conductor dedicated by Mizouchi, and is fixed in invention corresponding to claim 1.

[0022] Furthermore, the liquid which hardens invention corresponding to claim 3 with heat in invention corresponding to claim 2 is a dynamo-electric machine which is resin. Invention corresponding to claim 4 is a dynamo-electric machine which is made to solidify the liquid which hardens the conductor dedicated by Mizouchi by desiccation, and is fixed in invention corresponding to claim 1 further again.

[0023] On the other hand, invention corresponding to claim 5 is a dynamo-electric machine which pours in the liquid which can be solidified to Mizouchi by whom the conductor was dedicated, is made to solidify the liquid concerned, and fixes a conductor in invention corresponding to claim 1.

[0024] Moreover, in the stator of the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator core has been arranged in airtight casing with which invention corresponding to claim 6 enclosed coolant gas, a stator core is the stator of the dynamo-electric machine arranged without having had the cooling path which more than one are prepared [path] in shaft orientations, and circulates coolant gas to radial respectively, and the slot of the shaft orientations which dedicate a conductor to the bore side, and being connected with a cooling path fang furrow.

[0025] Furthermore, airtight casing with which invention corresponding to claim 7 enclosed coolant gas, A stator assembly including the stator core where the radial cooling path which has been arranged in this casing and established in shaft orientations is inherent, In the dynamo-electric machine with which the slot of the shaft orientations which have this, the rotator supported pivotable through the gas opening, and the syngas cooler arranged in casing in the inner circumference section of a stator core, and dedicate a conductor to the bore side of a stator core was prepared Radial cooling paths are the slot of the shaft orientations by the side of a bore, and the dynamo-electric machine in which it does not interfere.

[0026] In the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator assembly which includes a stator core further again in airtight casing with which invention corresponding to claim 8 enclosed coolant gas has been arranged, a stator core is the dynamo-electric machine equipped with the cooling path which has opening of the predetermined magnitude which more than one are prepared [magnitude] in shaft orientations, and circulates coolant gas to radial respectively.

(Operation) In the dynamo-electric machine and rotator of invention corresponding to claims 1, 6, 7, and 8, the cooling path which circulates coolant gas to radial is arranged first, without being connected with the slot on the shaft orientations and slot which dedicate a conductor to the bore side.

[0027] Therefore, since it becomes unnecessary to prepare an air duct like the former, the pulse duty factor within the stator of a stator core can shorten the shaft-orientations die length of increase and a stator core.

[0028] Next, in the dynamo-electric machine of invention corresponding to claims 2-5, it acts like invention corresponding to claim 1, and also the liquid which can be solidified to Mizouchi by whom the conductor was dedicated is poured in, the liquid concerned is solidified, and a conductor is fixed.

[0029] This becomes possible when the above-mentioned cooling path and the slot are not connected. That is, when the above-mentioned cooling path and the slot are connected, as the conventional technique explained, a liquid will flow out outside through a cooling path.

[0030] In this invention, when the above-mentioned cooling path and the slot are not connected, the external outflow of a liquid is prevented and solidification of a conductor with the liquid which can be solidified is attained. Therefore, the thermal conductivity for the oscillating depressor effect of

conductors, such as a stator coil, and cooling can be raised.

[0031] In addition, the liquid hardened with heat, such as resin, is used in invention corresponding to claims 2 and 3. Moreover, the liquid hardened by desiccation is used in invention corresponding to claim 4.

[0032]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing.

(Gestalt of implementation of the 1st of invention) Drawing 1 is the cross-section perspective view showing an example of the stator in the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

[0033] The stator concerning this operation gestalt shown in this drawing is applied to the conventional dynamo-electric machine shown in drawing 3. Here, the same sign is given to the same part as equipment conventionally which is shown in drawing 3, and detail explanation is omitted. Moreover, since the ventilation path inside [whole] a dynamo-electric machine is the same as that of drawing 3, the detail explanation is omitted.

[0034] The rotator 5 with which this dynamo-electric machine is constituted in the shape of a cylinder, and that stator core 21 indicates it to be to the space of that cylinder part inside at drawing 3 is inserted. Moreover, the ventilating hole 3 as many cooling paths penetrated from the bore side teeth section of a stator core 21 to the regions of back of a stator core 21 is formed in the stator core 21 as a ventilation flue of the stator core 21 required in order to cool the stator core 21 and rotator 5 of a dynamo-electric machine.

[0035] Furthermore, inside [cylinder part] the stator core 21, the slot 22 as a slot which makes the direction of an outside the depth direction, and makes the direction of a revolving shaft the die-length direction is formed. Two or more these slots 22 are formed in the hand of cut of a stator core 21, and the stator coil 2 is formed in each slot 22.

[0036] The puncturing configurations of the above-mentioned ventilating hole 3 are polygons, such as circular, an ellipse form, or four square shapes, and the magnitude of the puncturing has become a small thing from hand-of-cut spacing of the above-mentioned slot 22. And each ventilating hole 3 is arranged so that it may not be connected with each above-mentioned slot 22.

[0037] Moreover, about the area of this blow hole 3, and a number, the number which can fully cool a dynamo-electric machine is secured. Next, in the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention constituted as mentioned above, when coolant gas circulates the ventilation path explained by drawing 3, cooling is made.

[0038] Here, the radial ventilation flue of a stator core 21 will be formed of the ventilating hole 3 which replaces with the air duct 4 shown in drawing 4, and is shown in drawing 1. Moreover, a ventilating hole 3 does not need to prepare the air duct which divides a stator core 21, and magnetic flux required for an effectiveness target will be acquired.

[0039] Since the ventilation path of coolant gas was secured in the stator core 21 by the ventilating hole 3 according to the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention as mentioned above, it is not necessary to form the air duct 4 which divides a stator core 21, therefore it can secure efficiently [the magnetic flux which needs the pulse duty factor within the stator of a stator core for increase and a dynamo-electric machine], and the shaft-orientations die length of a stator core 21 can be shortened.

[0040] It enables this to shorten the shaft-orientations die length of the whole stator. Moreover, when a ventilation flue is used as a ventilating hole 3, it is thought that the total blast area decreases, the flow rate of coolant gas becomes less apparently compared with the case of the conventional air duct 4, and the cooling engine performance falls, but by the stator of a dynamo-electric machine, since a stator-core edge has the largest generating loss, in the stator center section, the area of the proper ventilating hole 3 and a number should just be secured from the former. Therefore, cooling to a stator core 21 is fully made. In addition, at the stator-core edge, cooling by the gas g2 sent to a stator-core edge as conventional technical [which is shown in drawing 3] and the gas g3 sent to a rotator edge is made.

[0041] Moreover, especially, with dynamo-electric machines, such as a large-sized steam turbine generator, since a cooling medium, for example, water, is poured inside the stator coil 2, it cools inside for cooling of the stator coil 2 and there are few generating losses cooled with coolant gas, the area of a ventilating hole 3 and a number can be lessened compared with the dynamo-electric machine which is not pouring the cooling medium inside the stator coil 2.

[0042] Furthermore, since the number of the stator coils 2 can be designed few in the case of dynamo-electric machines, such as the above large-sized steam turbine generators, and distance between the slot 22 by the side of the bore of a stator core 21 and a slot 22 is made greatly, it becomes easy dimensionally to form a ventilating hole 3.

[0043] That is, although such a ventilating hole 3 is the number need proper in a proper location when cooling of the whole dynamo-electric machine is considered Since the setting location, the diameter of opening, and the number of the ventilating hole 3 can be freely adjusted by the design stage Securing cooling required for each part of a dynamo-electric machine, and a stator core 21, the pulse duty factor shown in the stator core of a cooling path can be made into the minimum, and the effectiveness of the above-mentioned gestalt of this operation can be done so much more certainly and effectively.

(Gestalt of implementation of the 2nd of invention) Drawing 2 is a stator-core sectional view explaining an example of the coil immobilization system applied with the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention, it gives the same sign to the same part as drawing 1, omits explanation, and describes only a part different here. Moreover, the same sign is given to the same part as equipment conventionally which is shown in drawing 5, and detail explanation is omitted.

[0044] The stator core 21 which can be set to have the same ventilating hole 3 as the case of the 1st operation gestalt is used for the stator of the gestalt of this operation. Moreover, in this stator, the stator coil 2 dedicated in the slot 22 is being fixed by the solidified resin 16.

[0045] This resin 16 is in a liquid condition, it is poured in into the slot 22 of a stator core 21, is solidified by carrying out impregnation afterbaking, and fixes the stator coil 2 and a stator core 21.

[0046] Moreover, about vibration of the slot 22 depth direction of the stator coil 2, it has structure suppressed with the stator wedge 17. Thus, in the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of operation of constituted this invention, it is fully fixed by the resin 16 which the stator coil in the stator solidified, and vibration by electromagnetic force is fully controlled.

[0047] Moreover, resin 16 is stuck with the stator coil 2 and the stator core 21, and heat transfer between the stator coil 2 and a stator core 21 is fully secured. According to the dynamo-electric machine built over the gestalt of operation of this invention as mentioned above, it arranges so that the ventilating hole 3 and slot 22 of a stator core 21 may not be connected. Since the resin 16 which is a liquid is poured in, the resin 16 concerned is solidified and the stator coil 2 was fixed The same effectiveness as the dynamo-electric machine concerning the gestalt of implementation of the above-mentioned invention being acquired, and also fully performing cooling to a stator core, the oscillating depressor effect of a stator coil can be raised, and the thermal conductivity for stator coil cooling can be raised.

[0048] therefore, electromagnetism since it is fully fixed when the ripple spring 15 is inserted and the stator coil 2 is fixed like before -- oscillating depressor effect will increase. Furthermore, since the gas reservoir between the stator coil 2 by insertion of the ripple spring 15 and a stator core is not produced, thermal conductivity improves and the cooling engine performance of a dynamo-electric machine improves.

[0049] In addition, in the above-mentioned operation gestalt, although resin was used as matter which fixes with the rotator coil 2 and is poured in between iron cores 21, this invention can use the possible various liquids of it not being restricted to this and making it solidify by the thermosetting, the desiccation hardenability, and some other approaches other than resin. furthermore, in the range which is not limited to the gestalt of each above-mentioned implementation, and does not deviate from the summary, many things are boiled and this invention can be deformed

[0050]

[Effect of the Invention] The dynamo-electric machine which can shorten the shaft-orientations die length of the whole stator by acquiring magnetic flux efficiently, and its stator can be offered securing

cooling required for a dynamo-electric machine according to this invention, as explained above. [0051] Moreover, according to this invention, the dynamo-electric machine which can raise the oscillating depressor effect of a stator coil, and can raise the thermal conductivity for stator coil cooling can be offered, securing cooling required for a dynamo-electric machine.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the dynamo-electric machine characterized by having been arranged without having had the cooling path which two or more said stator cores are established [path] in shaft orientations in the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator assembly which includes a stator core in airtight casing which enclosed coolant gas has been arranged, and circulates said coolant gas to radial respectively, and the slot of the shaft orientations which dedicate a conductor to the bore side, and connecting said cooling path with said slot.

[Claim 2] The dynamo-electric machine according to claim 1 characterized by making the liquid which hardens with heat said conductor dedicated by said Mizouchi solidify, and fixing.

[Claim 3] The liquid hardened with said heat is a dynamo-electric machine according to claim 2 characterized by being resin.

[Claim 4] The dynamo-electric machine according to claim 1 characterized by making the liquid which hardens said conductor dedicated by said Mizouchi by desiccation solidify, and fixing.

[Claim 5] The dynamo-electric machine according to claim 1 characterized by pouring in the liquid which can be solidified to said Mizouchi by whom said conductor was dedicated, making the liquid concerned solidify, and fixing said conductor.

[Claim 6] It is the stator of the dynamo-electric machine characterized by having been arranged without having had the cooling path which two or more said stator cores are established [path] in shaft orientations in the stator of the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator core has been arranged in airtight casing which enclosed coolant gas, and circulates said coolant gas to radial respectively, and the slot of the shaft orientations which dedicate a conductor to the bore side, and connecting said cooling path with said slot.

[Claim 7] A stator assembly including the stator core where the radial cooling path which has been arranged in airtight casing which enclosed coolant gas, and this casing, and were established in shaft orientations is inherent, The rotator supported by the inner circumference section of said stator core pivotable through this and a gas opening, The dynamo-electric machine characterized by said radial cooling path not interfering with the slot of the shaft orientations by the side of said bore in the dynamo-electric machine with which the slot of the shaft orientations which have the syngas cooler arranged in said casing, and dedicate a conductor to the bore side of said stator core was prepared.

[Claim 8] It is the dynamo-electric machine characterized by having the cooling path which has opening of the predetermined magnitude which two or more said stator cores are established [magnitude] in shaft orientations in the dynamo-electric machine with which the stator assembly which includes a stator core in airtight casing which enclosed coolant gas has been arranged, and circulates said coolant gas to radial respectively.

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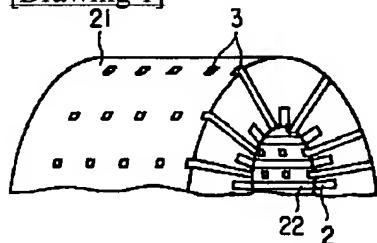
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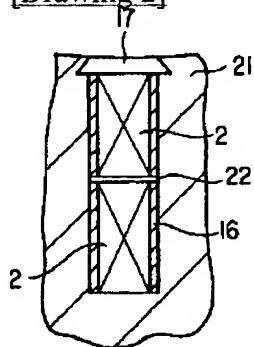
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DRAWINGS

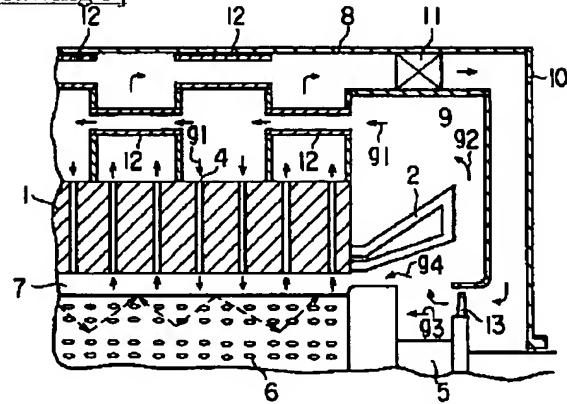
[Drawing 1]



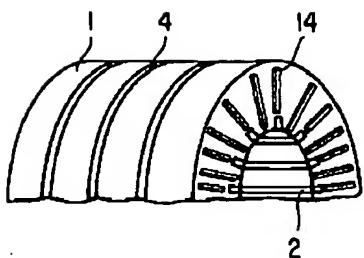
[Drawing 2]



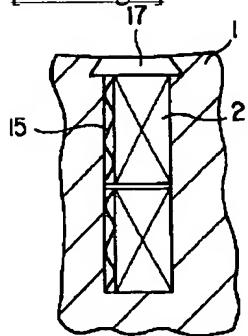
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



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EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Patent Abstracts of Japan

PUBLICATION NUMBER : 09285046
PUBLICATION DATE : 31-10-97

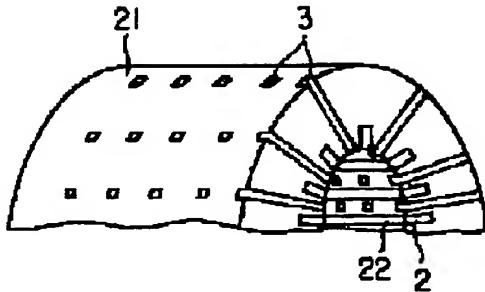
APPLICATION DATE : 08-04-96
APPLICATION NUMBER : 08085137

APPLICANT : TOSHIBA CORP;

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INT.CL. : H02K 1/20 H02K 3/24 H02K 5/24
H02K 9/08

TITLE : DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE AND
ITS STATOR



ABSTRACT : PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the length of a stator core in its axial direction by a method wherein ventilation paths by which the stator core and the rotor of a dynamo-electric machine are cooled are so provided in the stator core as to penetrate the stator core from its inner side teeth part to its outer part.

SOLUTION: A rotor is inserted into the inside of the cylindrical stator core 21 of the dynamo-electric machine so as to rotate freely. A large number of ventilation holes 3 which are ventilation paths necessary for cooling the stator core 21 and rotor of the dynamo-electric machine are so provided in the stator core 21 as to penetrate the stator core 21 from its inner side teeth part to its outer part. Slots 22 which are trenches whose depth directions are the radial directions of the stator core 21 and whose longitudinal directions are the rotary shaft direction of the rotor are provided in the cylindrical inside surface of the stator core 21. A plurality of the slots 22 are provided in the rotating direction of the rotor and stator coils 2 are provided in the respective slots 22. With this constitution, the stator core 21 is not divided by the ventilation holes and necessary flux can be obtained efficiently and the axial direction length of the dynamo-electric machine is shortened.

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(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開平9-285046

(43) 公開日 平成9年(1997)10月31日

(51) Int.Cl. ⁶	識別記号	府内整理番号	F I	技術表示箇所
H 02 K	1/20		H 02 K	1/20
	3/24			D
	5/24		3/24	C
	9/08		5/24	Z
			9/08	A

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数8 O L (全6頁)

(21) 出願番号 特願平8-85137

(22) 出願日 平成8年(1996)4月8日

(71) 出願人 000003078

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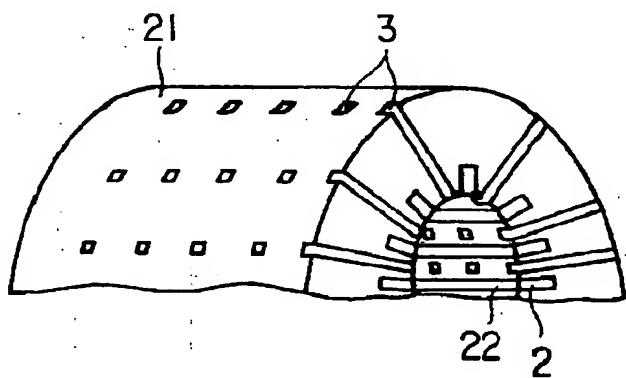
(74) 代理人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦 (外6名)

(54) 【発明の名称】 回転電機及びその固定子

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 固定子鉄心を軸方向に分割する通風ダクトを設けることのない回転電機の冷却方式を提供し、固定子全体の軸方向長さを短縮する。さらに、固定子コイルを鉄心内に固定する方法を、振動抑制効果を向上させ、冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させる。

【解決手段】 回転電機の固定子鉄心1および回転子5を冷却するために必要な固定子鉄心1の通風路を、固定子鉄心1の内径側ティース部から固定子鉄心1の背部へ貫通する通風孔3を設けることにより構成する。また、通風経路を上記の様な構成とすることにより、固定子コイル2を固定子鉄心1に納め固定する方法として、固定子鉄心1のスロット内にレジン等を注入する構成をとることが可能となる。この様な構成とすることにより、固定子コイル2の振動抑制効果、および冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体が配置された回転電機において、

前記固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々前記冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路と、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝とを備え、

前記冷却通路が前記溝とつながることなく配置されたことを特徴とする回転電機。

【請求項2】 前記溝内に納められた前記導電体を熱により硬化する液体を固体化させて固定することを特徴とする請求項1記載の回転電機。

【請求項3】 前記熱により硬化する液体は、レジンであることを特徴とする請求項2記載の回転電機。

【請求項4】 前記溝内に納められた前記導電体を乾燥により硬化する液体を固体化させて固定することを特徴とする請求項1記載の回転電機。

【請求項5】 前記導電体が納められた前記溝内に固化可能な液体を注入し、当該液体を固体化させて前記導電体を固定することを特徴とする請求項1記載の回転電機。

【請求項6】 冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心が配置された回転電機の固定子において、前記固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々前記冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路と、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝とを備え、

前記冷却通路が前記溝とつながることなく配置されたことを特徴とする回転電機の固定子。

【請求項7】 冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシングと、このケーシング内に配置され、かつ軸方向に複数設けられた半径方向冷却通路が内在する固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体と、前記固定子鉄心の内周部にこれとガス空隙を介して回転可能に支持された回転子と、前記ケーシング内に配設されたガス冷却器とを有し、また、前記固定子鉄心の内径側には導電体を納める軸方向の溝が設けられた回転電機において、

前記半径方向冷却通路が前記内径側の軸方向の溝と干渉しないことを特徴とする回転電機。

【請求項8】 冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体が配置された回転電機において、

前記固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々前記冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる所定の大きさの開口を有する冷却通路を備えたことを特徴とする回転電機。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、回転電機及びその固定子、特にタービン発電機の冷却方式、又は固定子ヨイル固定方式について改良した回転電機及びその固定子に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】回転電機は電動機、発電機等において使用されるものであるが、特にタービン発電機等に使用される大型の回転電機では、電気的損失、機械的損失により固定子巻線、固定子鉄心、回転子等の温度が上昇する。

【0003】また、固定子においては鉄心端部の温度上昇が特に顕著である。回転電機においてはこれらの温度上昇部を冷却するため回転子に取り付けたファンにより発電機内ガスを循環させ、ガス冷却器により冷却している。以下図2、図3を参照して従来の回転電機の冷却方式を説明する。

【0004】図3は従来の回転電機の冷却方式の実施例を示す回転電機断面図である。図4は従来の回転電機の冷却方式の実施例を示す固定子断面斜視図である。図3に示すように、機内の冷却ガスはガス冷却器11により冷却された後、ファン13によって固定子端部に圧送される。この圧送された冷却ガスは、固定子鉄心背部すなわち固定子鉄心の外周側へ送られるガスg1、固定子鉄心端部へ送られるガスg2、回転子端部へ送られるガスg3、および回転子と固定子との間のガス空隙へ送られるガスg4に分かれる。

【0005】このうち、固定子鉄心背部すなわち固定子鉄心1の外周側へ送られるガスg1は、固定子吸気セクションの鉄心背部から通風孔4を通ってガス空隙7へ送られる。

【0006】その後、回転子の冷却方式が回転子表面からガスを回転子内部に取り込むタイプの場合には、さらに回転子内部へ送られて回転子をも冷却し、再びガス空隙7へ送られ、通風ダクト4を通って固定子排気セクションの鉄心背部へ送られ、その後風導12を通ってガス冷却器11へ戻る。

【0007】このように通風ダクト4は、回転電機の固定子鉄心1の中央部、および回転子5のコア部の冷却通風経路形成のために重要な役割を果たしている。従来、この通風ダクト4を形成する方法としては、例えば特公昭61-11064号に開示されるように、図4に示すように積層鉄心を軸方向に何分割かし、あいだに間隔片14を挟むことにより行っていた。

【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このような通風ダクト4は、回転電機全体の冷却を考えると所定間隔が必要である。しかしながら、図4に示すような従来の回転電機の冷却方式では、固定子鉄心1の通風ダクト4の部分は磁束が通らない。

【0009】したがって、回転電機に必要な磁束を確保するという面から考えると、通風ダクト4は無駄な空間であり、通風ダクト4があるために固定子全体の軸方向長さを長くする必要があった。また、上記したように端部の温度上昇が最も大きいことから、固定子鉄心1のみ

についての冷却という観点からすると、必ずしも効率的な冷却方法とはいえたかった。

【0010】一方、固定子コイル2を固定子鉄心1に固定させる場合に、固定子コイル2の固定や固定子コイル2、固定子鉄心1間の十分な伝熱を確保するため、両者間を密着させ、かつ十分に固定させたいという要請がある。

【0011】そこで、例えばレジンの様な液体状の物質を固定子コイル2と固定子鉄心1の間に注入し、後に熱等により固体化させて固定子コイル2を固定子鉄心1に固定することが考えられる。

【0012】しかし、従来の回転電機では、液体状の物質は固定子鉄心1の通風ダクト4の部分から流れ出てしまうため、このような物質の使用は不可能であった。そのため、固定子コイル2を固定子鉄心1に納め、固定する方法としては、回転電機、特に大型のタービン発電機の場合、従来図5の如き方法が一般的であった。

【0013】図5は従来の実施例を示す固定子断面図である。同図においては、固定子コイル2は、導電性物質、例えば銅の周囲が絶縁物質で覆われた構成となっており、固定子鉄心1のスロット内に固定子コイル2が納められている。

【0014】固定子コイル2の電磁振動に対する対策としては、スロットの幅方向の振動についてはリップルスプリング15により抑え、スロットの深さ方向の振動については固定子クサビ17により抑える構造となっている。

【0015】ただし、この構造の場合であっても、場合に比べ、電磁振動抑制効果は不十分であり、また、リップルスプリング15の挿入されている部分の固定子コイル2と固定子鉄心1間の熱伝導が悪くなるという問題点があった。

【0016】本発明は、このような実情を考慮してなされたもので、その第1の目的は、回転電機に必要な冷却を確保しつつ、磁束を効率的に得ることで固定子全体の軸方向長さを短縮することができる回転電機及びその固定子を提供することにある。

【0017】また、第2の目的は、回転電機に必要な冷却を確保しつつ、固定子コイルの振動抑制効果を向上させ、かつ固定子コイル冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる回転電機を提供することにある。

【0018】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の骨子は、以下の様な固定子冷却通風路を構成した回転電機を提唱するものである。すなわち、図1に示す様に、回転電機の固定子鉄心1および回転子5を冷却するために必要な固定子鉄心1の通風路を、固定子鉄心1の内径側ティース部から固定子鉄心1の背部へ貫通する通風孔3を設けることにより構成する。この様な構成とすることにより、従来の様な通風ダクトを設ける必要がなくなるので、固定子鉄心1の固定子内での占有率が増し、固定子鉄心1の軸

方向長さを短くすることができる。

【0019】さらに、通風経路を上記の様な構成とすることにより、固定子コイル2を固定子鉄心1に納め固定する方法として、図4の様にリップルスプリング15を用いずに固定子鉄心1のスロット内にレジン等を注入する構成をとることが可能となる。この様な構成とすることにより、固定子コイル2の振動抑制効果、および冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる。

【0020】また、上記課題の解決は、技術思想的には、以下のような解決手段により実現される。まず、請求項1に対応する発明は、冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体が配置された回転電機において、固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々前記冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路と、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝とを備え、冷却通路が溝とつながることなく配置された回転電機である。冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体が配置されており、固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々前記冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路と、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝とを有する回転電機において、冷却通路が溝とつながることなく配置された回転電機である。

【0021】また、請求項2に対応する発明は、請求項1に対応する発明において、溝内に納められた導電体を熱により硬化する液体を固体化させて固定する回転電機である。

【0022】さらに、請求項3に対応する発明は、請求項2に対応する発明において、熱により硬化する液体は、レジンである回転電機である。さらにまた、請求項4に対応する発明は、請求項1に対応する発明において、溝内に納められた導電体を乾燥により硬化する液体を固体化させて固定する回転電機である。

【0023】一方、請求項5に対応する発明は、請求項1に対応する発明において、導電体が納められた溝内に固化可能な液体を注入し、当該液体を固体化させて導電体を固定する回転電機である。

【0024】また、請求項6に対応する発明は、冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心が配置された回転電機の固定子において、固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路と、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝とを備え、冷却通路が溝とつながることなく配置された回転電機の固定子である。

【0025】さらに、請求項7に対応する発明は、冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシングと、このケーシング内に配置され、かつ軸方向に複数設けられた半径方向冷却通路が内在する固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体と、固定子鉄心の内周部にこれとガス空隙を介して回転可能に支持された回転子と、ケーシング内に配設されたガス冷却器

とを有し、また、固定子鉄心の内径側には導電体を納める軸方向の溝が設けられた回転電機において、半径方向冷却通路が内径側の軸方向の溝と干渉しない回転電機である。

【0026】さらにまた、請求項8に対応する発明は、冷却ガスを封入した気密ケーシング内に固定子鉄心を含む固定子組立体が配置された回転電機において、固定子鉄心は、軸方向に複数設けられ、かつ各々冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる所定の大きさの開口を有する冷却通路を備えた回転電機である。

(作用) まず、請求項1, 6, 7及び8に対応する発明の回転電機及び回転子においては、冷却ガスを半径方向に流通させる冷却通路が、その内径側に導電体を納める軸方向の溝と溝とつながることなく配置されている。

【0027】したがって、従来の様な通風ダクトを設ける必要がなくなるので、固定子鉄心の固定子内での占有率が増し、固定子鉄心の軸方向長さを短くすることができる。

【0028】次に、請求項2～5に対応する発明の回転電機においては、請求項1に対応する発明と同様に作用する他、導電体が納められた溝内に固化可能な液体が注入され、当該液体が固体化されて導電体が固定される。

【0029】これは、上記冷却通路と溝とがつながっていないことにより可能になるものである。つまり、上記冷却通路と溝とがつながっている場合、従来技術で説明したように、液体が冷却通路を通って外部に流出してしまう。

【0030】この発明においては、上記冷却通路と溝とがつながっていないことにより、液体の外部流出を防止し、固化可能な液体による導電体の固化が可能となる。したがって、固定子コイル等の導電体の振動抑制効果、及び冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる。

【0031】なお、請求項2及び3に対応する発明では、レジン等の熱により硬化する液体が用いられる。また、請求項4に対応する発明では、乾燥により硬化する液体が用いられる。

【0032】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施形態について図面を参照して詳細に説明する。

(発明の第1の実施の形態) 図1は本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る回転電機における固定子の一例を示す断面斜視図である。

【0033】同図に示す本実施形態に係る固定子は、図3に示す従来の回転電機に適用される。ここで、図3に示す従来装置と同一部分には同一符号を付して詳細説明を省略する。また、回転電機内部での全体の通風経路も図3と同様であるので、その詳細説明を省略する。

【0034】この回転電機は、その固定子鉄心21が円筒状に構成されており、その筒部内側の空間に図3に示す回転子5が挿入されるようになっている。また、回転

電機の固定子鉄心21および回転子5を冷却するために必要な固定子鉄心21の通風路として、固定子鉄心21には、固定子鉄心21の内径側ティース部から固定子鉄心21の背部へ貫通する、多数の冷却通路としての通風孔3が設けられている。

【0035】さらに、固定子鉄心21の筒部内側には、その外側方向を深さ方向とし、かつ回転軸方向を長さ方向とする溝としてのスロット22が設けられている。このスロット22は固定子鉄心21の回転方向に複数設けられ、各スロット22内には固定子コイル2が設けられている。

【0036】上記通風孔3の開穴形状は、円形、楕円形もしくは4角形等の多角形であり、その開穴の大きさは、上記スロット22の回転方向間隔よりも小さなものとなっている。そして、各通風孔3は、上記各スロット22と繋がることがないように配置されている。

【0037】また、この通風穴3の面積、数については、回転電機を十分に冷却できる数が確保されている。次に、以上のように構成された本発明の実施の形態に係る回転電機においては、図3で説明した通風経路を冷却ガスが流通することにより冷却がなされる。

【0038】ここで、固定子鉄心21の半径方向通風路は、図4に示す通風ダクト4に代えて図1に示す通風孔3によって形成されることになる。また、通風孔3は、固定子鉄心21を分断する通風ダクトを設ける必要がなく、効率的に必要な磁束が得られることになる。

【0039】上述したように本発明の実施の形態に係る回転電機によれば、固定子鉄心21に通風孔3により冷却ガスの通風経路を確保するようにしたので、固定子鉄心21を分割する通風ダクト4を設ける必要なく、したがって、固定子鉄心の固定子内での占有率が増し、回転電機に必要な磁束の効率的に確保して固定子鉄心21の軸方向長さを短くすることができる。

【0040】これにより固定子全体の軸方向長さを短縮することが可能となる。また、通風路を通風孔3とした場合、一見、従来の通風ダクト4の場合に比べ、総通風面積が減り、冷却ガスの流量が減って冷却性能が低下すると考えられるが、従来から回転電機の固定子では、発生ロスが最も大きいのは固定子鉄心端部であるので、固定子中央部においては適宜な通風孔3の面積、数が確保されればよい。したがって固定子鉄心21に対する冷却は十分になされている。なお、固定子鉄心端部では、図3に示す従来技術通りに、固定子鉄心端部へ送られるガスg2、回転子端部へ送られるガスg3による冷却がなされている。

【0041】また、特に大型のタービン発電機等の様な回転電機では、固定子コイル2の冷却のために固定子コイル2の内部に冷却媒体、例えば水を流して冷却するので、冷却ガスにより冷却する発生ロスが少ないため、通風孔3の面積、数は、固定子コイル2の内部に冷却媒体

を流していない回転電機に比べ、少なくすることができる。

【0042】さらに、上記の様な大型のタービン発電機等の回転電機の場合には、固定子コイル2の数を少なく設計できるので、固定子鉄心21の内径側のスロット22とスロット22の間の距離が大きくできるので、通風孔3を設けることが寸法的に容易になる。

【0043】つまり、このような通風孔3は回転電機全体の冷却を考えたときには、適宜な位置に適宜な個数必要であるが、その通風孔3の設定位置、開口径及び個数は設計段階で自由に調節できるので、回転電機各部及び固定子鉄心21には必要な冷却を確保しつつ、冷却通路の固定子鉄心に示す占有率を最小限とすることができ、上記した本実施の形態の効果をより一層確実・効果的に奏するようにすることができる。

(発明の第2の実施の形態) 図2は本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る回転電機にて適用されるコイル固定方式の一例を説明する固定子鉄心断面図であり、図1と同一部分には同一符号を付して説明を省略し、ここでは異なる部分についてのみ述べる。また、図5に示す従来装置と同一部分には同一符号を付して詳細説明を省略する。

【0044】本実施の形態の固定子には、第1の実施形態の場合と同様な通風孔3を有するにおける固定子鉄心21が用いられている。また、この固定子では、スロット22内に納められた固定子コイル2は、固体化されたレジン16によって固定されている。

【0045】このレジン16は、液体状態で、固定子鉄心21のスロット22内に注入され、注入後加熱されることにより固体化され、固定子コイル2及び固定子鉄心21を固定する。

【0046】また、固定子コイル2のスロット22深さ方向の振動については、固定子クサビ17により抑える構造となっている。このように構成された本発明の実施の形態に係る回転電機においては、その固定子における固定子コイルが固体化したレジン16で十分に固定され、電磁気力による振動が十分に抑制される。

【0047】また、レジン16は、固定子コイル2及び固定子鉄心21と密着しており、固定子コイル2及び固定子鉄心21間の熱伝達が十分に確保される。上述したように本発明の実施の形態に係る回転電機によれば、固定子鉄心21の通風孔3とスロット22がつながらないように配置し、液体であるレジン16を注入し当該レジン16を固化して固定子コイル2を固定するようにしたので、上記発明の実施の形態に係る回転電機と同様の効果が得られる他、固定子鉄心に対する冷却を十分に行いつつ、固定子コイルの振動抑制効果を向上させ、かつ固定子コイル冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる。

【0048】したがって、従来のように、リップルスプリング15を挿入して固定子コイル2を固定した場合に

比べると、十分に固定されていることから電磁振動抑制効果が増すことになる。さらに、リップルスプリング15の挿入による固定子コイル2と固定子鉄心間のガス層を生じることもないため、熱伝導性が向上し、回転電機の冷却性能が向上する。

【0049】なお、上記実施形態においては、回転子コイル2と固定し鉄心21の間に注入する物質としてレジンを用いたが、本発明はこれに限られるものではなく、レジンの他に熱硬化性、乾燥硬化性、その他何らかの方法により固体化させることの可能な種々の液体を用いることが可能である。さらに、本発明は、上記各実施の形態に限定されるものではなく、その要旨を逸脱しない範囲で種々に変形することが可能である。

【0050】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、回転電機に必要な冷却を確保しつつ、磁束を効率的に得ることで固定子全体の軸方向長さを短縮することができる回転電機及びその固定子を提供することができる。

【0051】また、本発明によれば、回転電機に必要な冷却を確保しつつ、固定子コイルの振動抑制効果を向上させ、かつ固定子コイル冷却のための熱伝導性を向上させることができる回転電機を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る回転電機における固定子の一例を示す断面斜視図。

【図2】本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る回転電機にて適用されるコイル固定方式の一例を説明する固定子鉄心断面図。

【図3】従来の回転電機の冷却方式の実施例を示す回転電機断面図。

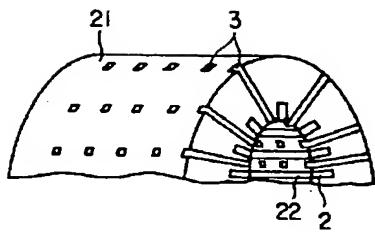
【図4】従来の回転電機の冷却方式の実施例を示す固定子断面斜視図。

【図5】従来の実施例を示す固定子断面図。

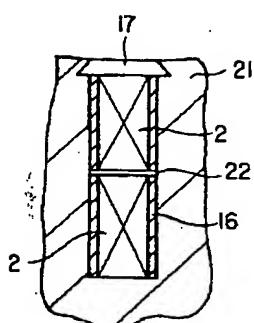
【符号の説明】

- 2…固定子コイル
- 3…通風孔
- 5…回転子
- 6…回転子通風孔
- 7…ガス空隙
- 8…ケーシング
- 9…防風板
- 10…ベアリングブラケット
- 11…ガス冷却器
- 12…風導
- 13…ファン
- 16…レジン
- 17…固定子クサビ
- 21…固定子鉄心
- 22…スロット

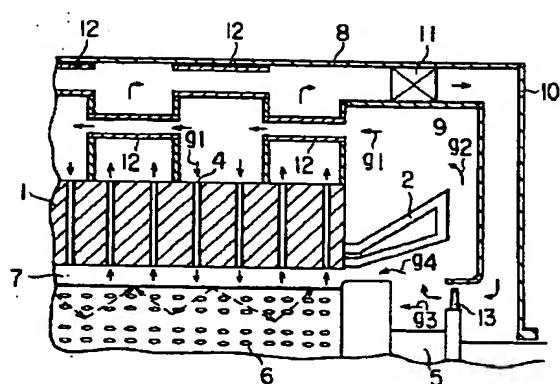
【図1】



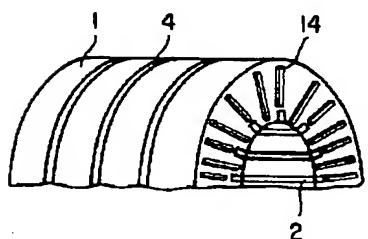
【図2】



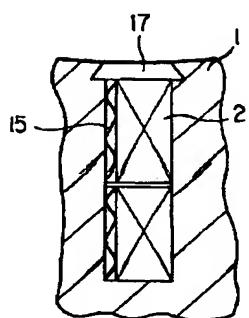
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



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